Models vs. Algorithms



In machine learning, the key distinction of a model and an algorithm is:

Models are the specific representations learned from data

Algorithms are the processes of learning

We can think of the algorithm as a function—we give the algorithm data and it produces a model:

Model = Algorithm(Data)

On the next page, we'll look at this distinction in the context of a concrete example: Linear regression.

More About Machine Learning Algorithms

We can think of an algorithm as a mathematical tool that can usually be represented by an equation as well as implemented in code. For example, y = wx + b is an algorithm that can be used to calculate y from x if the values for w and b are known. But how do we get w and b?

This is the *learning* part of machine learning; That is, we can learn these values from training data. For example, suppose the following data are collected:

X	У
1	1
2	2
3	3

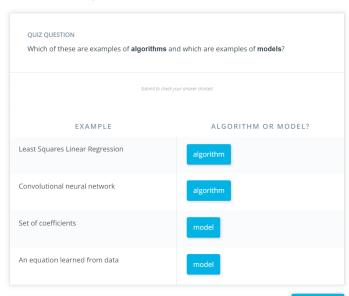
We can plug the data into the algorithm and calculate w = 1 and b = 0. We would say that that the algorithm was run on the data and learned the values of w = 1 and w = 0. The output of the learning process is w = 1 and w = 0.

Machine Learning Models

Machine learning models are *outputs* or *specific representations* of algorithms that run on data. A model represents *what is learned* by a machine learning algorithm on the data.

In the previous example, $y = 1^x x + 0$ is the model we obtained from running the algorithm y = wx + b on the training data. We can also say that $y = 1^x + 0$ is the model that can be used to predict y from x.

A machine learning model can also be written in *a set of weights or coefficients* instead of a full equation. Looking at the previous example, since we know the algorithm, it is redundant to keep the full equation $y = 1^*x + 0$. All we need are the weights (or coefficients) w = 1 and w = 0. Thus, we can also think of a model as a set of weights (or coefficients) that have been learned.



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